

## Modeling Is the Latest Fad.



Modeling is the new artistic fad in Europe, the craze has reached high circles and in some of the English shops may be seen figures modeled by such distinguished personages as the Princess Valdemar of Denmark.

Princess Valdemar has a reputation as a modeler of artistic figures, and recently in the establishment of the royal Copenhagen factory a beautiful hippopotamus modeled by her was to be seen.

She has designed a great many other figures, and so has the empress of Russia, while Princess Victoria has received lessons in the art and is said to possess much original talent for such work.

Of late years the demand for artistic china and porcelain ornaments has much increased, with the natural result that the field for the modeler's work has been enlarged. That women of wealth and leisure should have taken up the work as a fad was the next natural result.

Many a woman with artistic tendencies will convert one room in her house into a small studio this winter and, in a sculptor's apron and her sleeves rolled up, will spend her spare time modeling clay.

Many factories now employ women as modelers, and many of them receive large salaries. Most of these

artists are natives of Denmark, where the art has been cultivated to a large degree.

In addition to these professional designers there are numbers who work at home and sell their products to the art stores. Then there is the still larger army of amateurs who are bent merely on home decoration.

Painting the porcelain figures and mixing the glaze is an art of itself, and none but accomplished artists are employed by the great factories for coloring their important designs, but women frequently are employed on the smaller figures.

The painting of the porcelain figures involves special difficulties, owing to the limited number of colors which can stand the high temperature necessary for the subsequent burning. The woman who paints them must go through a special training to learn how the best effects can be obtained from a limited number of colors.

Modeling may be done in wax, clay

or plastique. Wax is used a great deal by Italian artists, who turn out some exquisite designs; but for the ordinary individual the best material to start with is clay, which has the distinct advantage of being cheap. It costs about 6 cents a pound, and can be purchased at any place where artists' colors and materials are sold. Some enthusiastic persons make their own clay, but this involves a great deal of tiresome work.

Having got the clay, the next thing to purchase are some dozen instruments and a modeling table. An outlay of \$7 or \$8 will buy the necessary tools and table, and the amateur modeler can then begin. She will most likely feel, after an hour's work, that her first efforts at modeling have not been attended with brilliant success.

Perhaps she may have attempted to reproduce a clay model of the domestic cat or a pet dog, and is disgusted to find the resemblance to either of these animals is by no means obvious. However, she should not despair.

The next attempt may produce better results. It is, however, more advisable to get a few lessons in the art to start with than to rely on any written directions. After that the modeler's success will depend upon her asiduity and natural talent.

## OVERTHROW OF THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT SEEMS PROBABLE

Revolution in Colombia may be the result of the secession of Panama. The first message from Bogota since the revolt of the isthmian states came to the state department Nov. 11 from United States Minister Beaupre under date of Nov. 2.

The news of the secession of Panama apparently was received at Bogota on Nov. 8, six days after the event. The news, instead of inciting the people to anger against the United States, as had been feared at Washington, inflamed the populace against the government of Colombia.

Minister Beaupre cables that on receipt of the news large crowds filled the streets, crying "Down with Mar-

quis!" Troops had to be called out to clear the streets.

Later in the day a mass meeting denounced the president and called for a change of government. Hundreds gathered at the palace, and the orator, a prominent national general, called for the resignation of the president. The gathering again was dispersed by the troops, several people being wounded. There were no fatalities.

The city has been placed under martial law and well guarded by soldiers. The legation of the United States was placed under the protection of the government, but up to the time Minister Beaupre sent his message there

had been no indications of hostile demonstrations.

Minister Beaupre makes no reference to any military plans on foot for the subjugation of the Panama states. As far as the state and navy departments can learn, Colombia is not at the present time arranging to send an army to the isthmus.

On the other hand, Colombia seems to be trying to win back the isthmian states by fair promises and moral suasion. Not only has Gen. Reyes been sent to Panama as a peace commissioner, but, as is learned from dispatches received from Panama, many influential men at Bogota, including both liberals and conservatives, are making appeals to prominent men and officials at Panama, urging them to return to their allegiance to Colombia. Profuse promises of speedy action in favor of the canal are made.

It is stated that it is too late for Colombia to make any effort to resurrect the canal treaty with the United States, and beyond preventing a hostile clash between Colombia and the new republic of Panama, the proposed

visit of Gen. Reyes to Panama will be without result. The state department, however, has decided to request the authorities at Panama to receive Gen. Reyes in the hope that a friendly understanding will be reached between the infant and parent republics.

United States Ambassador Tower at Berlin has cabled the state department that he has been requested by the German foreign secretary to inform the Washington government that the report that Germany intended to interfere in the isthmian situation is entirely without foundation.

Philippe Bunau-Varilla has been received by the president at the White

House as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the republic of Panama to the United States. This marks the passing of the de facto government to a de jure stage.

Senors Mendosa and Fabrega, respectively ministers of justice and public instruction, have written to Mr. Javier, bishop of Panama, requesting a continuance of the cordial relations which have existed between church and state and soliciting the bishop's co-operation in educational matters. Bishop Javier replied, promising his co-operation.

AMEND ORDERS TO CAPTAINS.

State Department Authorities Rescind Warlike Command.

Ever since the revolution on the isthmus broke out one complication after another has arisen to upset the international law experts in the state department at Washington. The president at first instructed the captains of ships of war to prevent Colombian troops embarking for isthmian ports.

After a series of consultations the state department came to the conclusion that any such action on the part of our ships would clearly be acts of war against Colombia. The orders have been accordingly revoked and commanders of our ships have been instructed to use moral suasion only. If this proves unsuccessful they will follow the troops and prevent their being disembarked anywhere in the vicinity of the Panama railroad.

What principally caused the withdrawal of the original orders was the fact that the ships engaged in the transport of Colombian troops from Buena Ventura were two British tramp steamers. The original orders provided that Commander Diehl of the cruiser Boston should go to Buena Ventura and warn the masters of transports as well as the commander of troops that vessels would not be allowed to leave port with soldiers on board.

Further consideration of the situation has compelled the state department to believe that such action would not only be an act of hostility on the part of the United States against Colombia but would be a serious attack upon the freedom of action of a neutral ship which certainly would be resented by the British government and which might in turn provoke European intervention.

In view of this serious situation it has been decided that Commander Diehl shall notify the leader of the Colombian troops and also the masters of the two British ships that the sol-

diers on board will not be allowed to land on the isthmus. American ships will follow the two transports to isthmian waters, where the authority of the United States under the treaty is held to be paramount.

This situation, which has such a distinct international flavor, has aroused great attention among the diplomats at Washington, and they say it was a wise move on the part of this government to admit its mistake and withdraw the order sent and confine its activity to the isthmus itself, where the right to maintain complete neutrality is admitted.

Herran Warning Ignored.

It is stated also on authority that Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires here, was fully aware of the plot for the independence of Panama. He notified his home government, as well as Secretary Hay, of what was impending. It was Dr. Herran, however, who actually negotiated the canal treaty with the United States. He was not in favor with the statesmen at Bogota. They believed his warnings were sent out to induce them to ratify the treaty and they neglected strengthening the military forces on the isthmus until too late.

If Colombia had been strong enough on the isthmus to prevent the revolution making headway, this country would have been forced to prevent bloodshed under the treaty, and would have stood by the Colombian government just as it is standing by the revolutionary government to-day.

The result of the whole trouble, as every one expects, will be still another revolution at Bogota itself, which will overthrow the present Colombian government entirely.

Beaupre an Illinois Man.

Arthur M. Beaupre, United States minister at Bogota, Colombia, who has been instructed to recognize the government set up by the people of Panama, is an Illinoisian who has distinguished himself in the diplomatic service. He began life as a printer at De Kalb, but soon moved to Aurora, and a few months after he had reached the age of 21 was elected clerk of the city court. Then he became deputy clerk of Kane county, and in 1886 was elected county clerk.

Mr. Beaupre's first diplomatic appointment came in the early part of President McKinley's administration, when he was made first secretary of the legation at Guatemala. He was next appointed consul general at the same place, and his conduct winning approval at Washington, he was transferred to Bogota as consul general, which position he held three years. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in February, this year. Mr. Beaupre was born in Oswego, Kendall county, and is 50 years old.

New Minister Makes Blunder.

M. Bunau-Varilla, who has been appointed minister of the new republic of Panama to Washington, through unfamiliarity with the laws of diplomacy, sent a letter to Senator Morgan

which, if the question is raised, probably will result in his recall. In the letter the minister asks the senator to cease his championship of the Nicaraguan route and join the Panama forces. This is regarded as interference by a minister of a foreign nation with the process of legislation, an offense which is cause for a demand that the minister be recalled. It is possible, however, that the new minister's ignorance of diplomatic usages will be taken into consideration, and the letter overlooked.



THE RELATION PANAMA BEARS TO THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, FROM WHICH IT HAS JUST SECEDED



ARTHUR M. BEAUPRE



PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA

### STUCK IN THE MUD.

How the Big Circus Wagon Was Finally Pulled Out.

"Tom" Lynch, the boss hostler in a large circus, who has in charge 200 work horses, tells a story about the big runs that once struck the circus when one of the five-ton pole wagons sank down in the mud until the axles dragged.

"What did I do?" says Tom. "Why, I first hitched on thirty-eight horses and set them hauling in the traces, but that darned wagon never budged. Then I whistled up a gang of 100 men and set them to pulling with ropes to help the horses, but the expected didn't happen; that ding-busted wagon, stuck to the mud like a porous plaster to a spinal column. Well, I stepped around lively and said something or other about wagons in general and mud in particular, and then I called on the menagerie boss, who sent two elephants, Babe and Mandy, to help me out. I got their big heads pushing behind and then I yelled at the horses and began a hurried but forcible speech to the men. Babe and Mandy began to heave and everything began to strain and then, lurching like a drunken showman, the big wagon came up out of that mud hole onto solid ground once more; but not until the air was filled with flying mud and hot words."

### National Pantheon.

A national pantheon is being erected by the Mexican government in the City of Mexico, the estimated cost being \$5,000,000. It is to be at once a memorial and a sepulcher for Mexico's great men.

### FITZ AS A PRACTICAL JOKER.

Pugilist Seems to Have Queer Idea of Humor.

Bob Fitzsimmons dearly loves a practical joke and enjoys horseplay with his friends in calm forgetfulness that what may be fun to him may be torture to them. A short time ago Bob consented to forge some horseshoes as mementoes for several visitors to his Bath Beach home. Deftly the ex-blacksmith turned out one after another of these shoes, until he came to the last. Then, holding the shoe in a pair of pincers, he called to one of the party:

"This is the finest of the lot and I've saved it for you. Let's see you catch it."

He tossed the iron shoe, still held in the pincers, toward the man he had addressed. The latter put up his hands to catch it, but then, moved by a sudden impulse, lowered his hands and stepped back. The shoe clanged to the floor, burning a dent in the boards.

"That'd have waked you up if you'd caught it," laughed Fitz, in no wise discomfited, "and I was hoping you might catch it."

### To Study Modern Surgery.

Dr. Belisario Sasa, a prominent surgeon of Lima, Peru, has started for New York to study the latest advances in medicine and surgery and then report his observations.

### Northwest in the Lead.

The emigration from our Northwestern states to British Columbia leaves us still about a million ahead of Canada in the exchange of citizens.

### PUT IDEALS BEFORE MONEY.

Many Successful Men Had No Crave for Riches.

We have fallen under a universal witheraft. A sense of the power and luxury in money, beyond all the wonder tales, has suddenly come to us. It has turned our fashionable society into a materialism which is no longer ashamed of its poverty of ideals. It is hard and merciless of heart; it is sceptical of unworried motives; its smartest relish is for the strokes and ruses of the manipulators of finance.

In times like these it is good to remember Agassiz, who refused to lecture at \$500 a night because he was too busy to make money; Charles Sumner, who declined to lecture at any price because he said, as senator all his time belonged to Massachusetts; Spurgeon, who refused to come to America to deliver fifty lectures at \$1,000 a night, saying he could do better—he could stay in London and try to save fifty souls; and Emerson, who steadfastly declined to increase his income beyond \$1200 because he wanted his time to think. Such stories of fine haughtiness did not seem quixotic to the young men in college thirty years ago. A generous idealism was abroad and it was unashamed.—Francis Bellamy in the November Everybody's.

### Germans in Great Britain.

There are 150,000 Germans living in Great Britain and the Colonies, as against 120,000 in Austria, 112,000 in Switzerland, 100,000 in Russia, and 50,000 in France.

## ONE OF THE FINEST BRIDGES IN EUROPE.



A new bridge across the Danube: The Elizabeth Suspension Bridge, opened October 10.

—London Illustrated News.

### UNITED STATES WARSHIPS NOW ASSEMBLED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

